

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. XV.

JANUARY, 1923

No. 4

Published in conjunction with the Index to Legal Periodicals, Vol. XV. No. 4, Jan. '23

Published Quarterly by
The American Association of Law Libraries

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REMARKS ON JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE

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It is to be expected that law librarians should desire to know somewhat of John William Wallace. He is before them continually, as they perform their accustomed duties. The patrons of their libraries have frequent recourse to his Reports. In his young days, he edited Jebb's Crown Cases Reserved, wherein criminal cases are considered by the Irish judges. In middle age, he issued his three volumes of Wallace Jr's Reports, and on the death of his brother, Horace Binney Wallace, he succeeded as editor of Smith's Leading Cases, in conjunction with the distinguished judge and author, J. I. Clark Hare. While a young law librarian, he wrote what proved to be his first edition of the attractive and scholarly work, "The Reporters". As Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he won additional esteem. During the Civil War period he issued twenty-three volumes of Reports of the United States Supreme Court. In 1853 he attended as a delegate to the National Conference of Librarians at New York City. As a member, and then president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, he performed an invaluable work—collecting documents, writing articles, developing order and system in the Society. His zeal in the search for

documents brought to it cooperation in the work and contributions to its treasury. The Society has cherished the memory of his successful efforts. His personal papers and letters are carefully preserved in its noble Hall at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, and an excellent portrait of him hangs on its wall. He devoted equal zeal, and high scholarship, on behalf of the library of the Law Association of Philadelphia, of which he was the Librarian from 1841 to 1860. Encouraged and aided by the able Library Board, and assisted by generous financial contributions from the Philadelphia bar, he built up the collection of law books to a degree of efficiency probably unequalled elsewhere in this country in his day. His work as Reporter of the United States Supreme Court was conducted in accordance with the methods recommended by him in his Introduction to "The Reporters," and when he retired from that office, the Court paid him the marked tribute recited near the end of this paper. When he died, the Law Association of Philadelphia and the Historical Society gave expression to the depth of their feeling at his passing away.

In this very general and inadequate review of his work, a full realization of its importance will hardly be conveyed. It is a pleasure to be able to say, however, that Mr. Wallace was accorded distinguished tribute to the value of his labors even in his lifetime. His volume, "The Reporters," was constantly with Mr. Justice Willes, of the English bench, and Sir Frederick Pollock, in an address on law reporting, delivered before the American Bar Association, referred to the appreciation in England of Mr. Wallace's book. This was evidenced on the occasion of a visit by Mr. Wallace to England in 1850, when he received attention not only socially, but from leading jurists, such as Baron Pollock and Lord Campbell.

It is little wonder, then, that this desire should exist for an account of the life of John William Wallace. It must be borne in mind that he passed away in 1884, and that his work had mostly to do with books and archives. That he should be remembered after such lapse of time is itself an attestation of the importance of his services.

He was descended from men of culture and position, and some outline of this is given in the note to this paper.

His birth was at Philadelphia, on February 17, 1815, and he died in that city on January 12, 1884. His father was John Bradford Wallace, known to all law librarians as the author of Wallace Senior's Reports. His mother was a sister of Horace Binney, a great leader of the Philadelphia bar. She was a woman of singularly beautiful christian character. In 1819, when John William Wallace was four years old, there came upon the country a great commercial disaster. Many families were ruined. Among the victims was the elder brother of John Bradford Wallace. Family ties were strong in those days, and John B. Wallace shared the misfortune. He was interested in lands in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and after a necessary interval of time following the financial disaster he removed to Meadville in that county in 1822. It was a primitive region in those days, and the ancient forests encroached upon the town. The childhood days of John William Wallace were passed in this undeveloped region. At the age of fifteen, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he displayed a variety of knowledge unusual in a lad, a trait which strongly marked his later life.

Some digression is now desirable in order to understand the importance of Wallace's work as law librarian. The Library of The Law Association of Philadelphia is the oldest public law library in the United States, dating from March 13, 1802, when a charter was granted to The Law Library Company of Philadelphia. It was always under the care of scholarly lawyers. We may smile in these busier days on reading in the early records of even physical arrangement of the books by some leading member of the bar. Who can say that this did not enrich his knowledge? It caused a certain browsing among the books and this carries its reward. In 1841, when Wallace was appointed Librarian, the library was thirty-nine years old. There had never been a librarian in any modern sense of the word, and the immediate custody of the books had been under somewhat like janitorial care. A great deal of confusion existed. New books coming in would be shelved without regard to order or connection, and often near the ceilings, so that the latest and likely the most important volumes were apt to be beyond reach except by ladder. The confusion had its dangers, as illustrated by the fact that the series of English reports remained incomplete. Clearly it was time that an official should be appointed in whose immediate care the library should be placed. There were other and important reasons for such a step. The calls for volumes of English reports were constant.

The Law Association Library was situated next to the old District Court in Congress Hall at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and the State Supreme Court and the local Federal Courts were located near by. There was a general recourse, therefore, to the Library. The sessions of the Supreme Court were held in part in Philadelphia, and the references to reports were largely from studies made in that city. In the present days the citation of English law reports is rather infrequent. Such citations in the Pennsylvania State Reports for 1921, by the Court, number nine, besides references to some twelve English treatises, and a count in a number of other states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan—did not show a material difference in this respect; although everyone knows that the present-day decisions are fundamentally founded in great part on English adjudications of olden time, even although those are not cited. In the terms of 1841, however, the English cases cited by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 6 Wharton, and in 1-3 Watts and Sergeant, number 380 or thereabouts; and if we could add the recourse to the English authorities in the unreported decisions, and by the local Federal and by the County Courts, and by attorneys in argument or in studies as counsel in unlitigated matters, the number would seem to be much greater indeed. Manifestly it could not be tolerated that series of Reports so constantly needed should remain incomplete, nor in confusion. Other circumstances contributed to this feeling. These were years in which Judge King was writing in the Court of Common Pleas the opinions which brought lustre to his own name and to the City of Philadelphia. Judge Bouvier was adding to his Dictionary. Francis Wharton was soon to begin his commentaries, and the scholarly Sharswood, afterwards known to law students throughout the country, was practicing at the bar. Interested in all the affairs of the Law Association and on its important committees was William M. Meredith, afterwards the great attorney general of Pennsylvania during the Civil War. In his younger days Meredith had scarcely any practice, and he took advantage of ample leisure to read the English Reports from the Year Books down.

There was an earnest and able library committee. Such men as these would earnestly support a movement towards improving the library. If any tendency to procrastination might exist in this regard, it would be effectually removed by the important occurrences of this period. The English Government published in London in 1827-1832 the three volumes of Chancery Calendars.

In Philadelphia a few years later, these volumes became of intense interest. The protracted litigation over the will of Stephen Girard was drawing to a close. A reargument had been ordered in 1843 in the Supreme Court of the United States. The complainants accordingly retained Daniel Webster, and the City of Philadelphia engaged Horace Binney as additional counsel. Mr. Binney had retired from practice at the bar, but we may surmise that the magnitude of the charity contemplated by the will awed him. The City had spent large sums in the erection of buildings. Mr. Binney's friends thought that he should act, and he undertook the duty. There was a year in which to study the authorities, and when the case was called again in Court he was ready. He had examined with care the Chancery Calendar, and had found references to old English authorities—in fact more than fifty—which sustained the definition desired of a charitable trust. The Court upheld the trust. It may be said that the City of Philadelphia, through its Board of City Trusts, has most faithfully and ably carried out the purposes of the testator. The attack upon the trust by Daniel Webster as irreligious, infidel and harmful to youth, most fortunately failed. Many thousands of boys have been reared and educated, as well in religion as in secular studies within the walls of Girard College, and upwards of fifteen hundred are enjoying at this very time the benefit of the trust. Moreover, important civic trusts of a different nature likewise depend on Girard's Will.

Let it be observed earnestly that matters such as have been mentioned show the vital importance to City, State and country of such a library as that of the Law Association of Philadelphia. They justify, more they demand, all the support that the public authorities, or private benefactors, can extend to the public law libraries.

All this bears on the work of John William Wallace, for it cannot be thought for one instant that the library authorities were so dull of understanding and so sluggish in sympathy as not to be aroused by the revelations of the Chancery Calendar, which showed, if showing were at all needed, that the lack of reports and in series at the Law Library could not be regarded lightly; and by the vital importance of recourse to certain of the old English authorities at that very time in a controversy which concerned the city of Philadelphia so deeply as did the will of the mariner and merchant, Stephen Girard. Let it be repeated, then, that it was manifest that it could not be tolerated that series of Reports constantly and imperatively needed should remain incomplete nor in confusion. The election of Mr. Wallace as librarian was during this litigation. The Association at its annual meeting of December 1841, elected him both librarian and treasurer, and through the following years it gave him every support and encouragement. The results were not slow.

The judicious expenditure of the funds placed at Mr. Wallace's disposal by the library authorities required careful study, but in less than six years after his election, Mr. Wallace was able to report that he had completed the collection

of all the English, Irish and American reports known, with one or two considerable exceptions.

The Minutes of September 7, 1846, recite the presentation by Mr. Binney of a set of the British Statutes at Large, 9 Hen. III to 9 Vic. 35 quarto volumes, imported by him for the purpose at a cost of \$225.00, a sum equivalent to a much greater amount at this time. The large accession at the library of English Reports was evidently of great aid to Judge Bouvier in enlarging his celebrated law dictionary. That work had a second edition in 1843, and its third was in 1848. The minutes of the Law Association of Philadelphia of June 4, 1849, recite the gift by Judge Bouvier of a set of Pickering's British Statutes.

A result of studies made by Mr. Wallace in his performance of his work on behalf of the Law Library was his book entitled "The Reporters." This first appeared in modest form in January 1844 in the American Law Magazine, where it filled seventy-five pages. An appropriate saying from Dupin prefaced the work:

"Vouz ne devez (leur dirai-je avec Lami dans son entretien sur les sciences), vous ne devez jamais lire un livre, que vous ne sachiez quel en a ete l'auteur, le temps auquel il a ecrit, sa vie, l'estime qu'on en fait, et quelle en est la bonne impression."

(You should never (say I with Lami in his treatise on the sciences), you should never read a book but you should seek to know who the author was, the time at which he wrote, his life, the reputation which he established, and which is the best edition.)

This quotation was omitted in later editions. It described Wallace's work with precision, and the subsequent omission may be regretted. The fourth edition, under other editorship, but inclusive of additional matter by Mr. Wallace, appeared in 1882.

Mr. Wallace presents the old Reporters one by one, in chronological order, narrating leading facts both of the Reporter and of his Reports. In his Preliminary Observations to the work, Mr. Wallace refers to the need of study of the work of the Reporters, in order to prevent some occasional serious misunderstanding. Thus in the argument of Mr. Binney in the Girard Will case, it was necessary to break down the ruling of the United States Supreme Court as pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall in what had been the leading case of Baptist Association v. Hart's Executors, 4 Wheaton 1-29. Mr. Binney showed that there had been four different reports all variant from each other of the principal authority relied on by the Chief Justice. Mr. Wallace refers to this, and points out other instances of inaccuracies in the Reports. Among the causes of inaccuracy were the political conditions in the times of the Stuarts. The Reports of Noy, Attorney General for Charles I., were perverted by his use of ancient cases of a different era to support the King's political desires, resulting in the historic Ship-money case. Another source of error was in translation from French into English. This frequently was done after the death of the Reporter, and oftentimes from manuscripts which were merely his own personal notes. Sometimes students ventured as Reporters, and this was the complaint against Fitzgibbon, who is said to have published his book to satisfy a student's debt, although after all his work was largely vindicated by Sir James Burrow.

Lapses in the numbers of the pages of old Reporters are pointed out in Mr. Wallace's book. When presenting Hardres, the Exchequer Reporter of Charles II, Wallace explains these chasms. He alludes to the severe restrictions upon the printers, and states that these were sometimes evaded by distribution among different printers, who were apt to miscalculate the number of pages necessary and to misnumber the pages.

Difficulties presented by citations are explained, as of Benloe and Dalison; and the reliability of the Reporter is stated, as where Wallace recites the bad repute of Comberbach (1685-1699).

Mr. Wallace sometimes made notes of worthy prints or engravings, as of Bridgman, in Carter's Reports. His instinct for values led him to mention a number of volumes being rare, like Bellewe; although the English Reports Reprint has now made the cases in these accessible. It led him also to point out a certain value in books, otherwise of little worth. Thus Lofft is said by Wallace to contain the only report of the case of the negro Somerset, wherein Lord Mansfield pronounced his famous judgment that while in England a slave was free.

Mr. Wallace's work is filled with most interesting little sketches and recitals. Some of these are given for their nobility of thought.

He quotes Lord Coke: "Cast thine eyes upon the pages of the law that have been before thee; and never shalt thou find any that have excelled in the knowledge of these laws, but hath drawn from that divine knowledge, gravity and integrity."

He recites from the impressive words of Chief Justice Crew, in a case involving the venerable earldom of Scotland:

"I have labored to make a covenant with myself, that affection may not press upon judgment, for I suppose there is no man that has any apprehension of gentry or nobleness, but his affection stands to the continuance of so noble a name and house, and would take hold of a twig or twine thread to uphold it. And yet time hath his revolution; there must be a period and an end of all temporal things, finis rerum, and end of names and dignities, and whatsoever is terrene; and why not of De Vere? For where is Bohun? Where is Mowbray? Where's Mortimer? etc. Nay, which is more and most of all, where is Plantagenet? They are entombed in the urns and sepulchers of mortality. And yet let the name and dignity of De Vere stand so long as it pleaseth God."

Some sketches in "The Reporters" are merely the talk of the porch on a summer day; as where Wallace recites the strange story respecting Popham, who was kidnapped when a youth by gypsies.

In presenting Sir Francis Moore's Reports, he refers to Moore's mention of the prosecution of a lady for murder. The husband said that he was weary of life and desired to kill himself. She said that then she wished to die with him. She mixed the poison and they drank together. The lady acted, says Wallace, on the hymn "While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn the Vilest Sinner May Return." Moore states: "Mes la feme apres prist sallet oyle; per que el vomit et fiut recov.; mes le homo morust. Et le question fuit si ceo fuit murther en la

femme." (But the woman afterwards took salad oil, by which she vomited and recovered, but the man died. And the question was whether this was murder in the wife.)

We are entertained by the story of Croke, whose name seems to have been pronounced Crook. Croke's decided stand as a Judge of the King's Bench, in opposition to the imposition of Ship-money, gave rise to the saying, that though the King might raise money by hook, he couldn't do it by Crook.

Wallace mentions the opinion of Lord Hawkins, that Shakespeare got the gravediggers' conversation from one of Plowden's cases, *Hales v. Pettit*, in which case is a solemn study whether Sir James Hales, in throwing himself in the water to cause his death, committed suicide, for how can a man commit suicide in his own lifetime? The recital of the case by Mr. Wallace is most interesting.

Mr. Wallace mentions how Sir Geoffrey Palmer got himself comfortably fixed in high office by his habit of writing the name of Oliver Cromwell with a small "o" in Oliver, in satire over Cromwell's custom of writing his name, Oliver, in great letters in imitation of royal signatures; a jest so pleasing to the King's party that when Charles II regained the throne he made Palmer the first Attorney-General after the Restoration.

Wallace reminds his reader of the schoolboy's sum in arithmetical progression, in his reference to *James v. Morgan*, reported in Levinz of 15 Charles II. The case was Assumpsit on a promise to pay for a horse a barley corn a nail; doubling the nail each time; which came to about 4,000 bushels of barley; the Chief Justice escaping the arithmetical study by sustaining a verdict for £8, the value of the horse.

Wallace tells of the reputation of Barnardiston, "Careless dog," as going to sleep while professing to report, and how if this were true, Barnardiston non omnibus dormio, for some of his cases are very accurate. He even stops, in presenting Fortescue's Reports, to remark on the length of the baron's nose, and how counsel replied to a comment of the judge, "Oh, no, my Lord, I will make it as plain as the nose on your Lordship's face."

He pays a warm tribute to the Clerks, or prothonotaries. Speaking of the old book of practice, *Practical Register of the Common Pleas, 1705-1742*, he says, "The big, broad eye of the profession seldom either slumbers or sleeps. Practice is law solidified into fact. It is even more than custom, which is the common law itself; for it is settled, and is allowed to be settled, not by the silent acquiescence of the common world, but only after the storm of interest and the conflict of intellect."

It is appropriate that Mr. Wallace's account of old Judge Jenkins and his Centuries should follow next after his pages on the State Trials. From 4 Hen. III to 21 Jac. 1, from 1220 to 1623, Judge Jenkins presents abstracts of cases from Fitzherbert, the Year Books, Dyer, Plowden, Coke, and other reports, sometimes with a notation. These Judge Jenkins divided by the Centuries, and therefore, we call the volume Jenkins' Centuries. We should stop a moment and consider this old Welshman, Judge Jenkins. In his study of four centuries and more, he formed an intense devotion to the Constitution of England. This caused him at times to deny to Charles I powers as not conferred by law. At other times his same obedience to the law caused him as Judge to uphold the sovereign

power despite the threats of the Puritan party. The Puritans threw him into the Tower and into Newgate, and some cried for his execution. A pension which they offered, he scorned, "For a lawyer and judge to die for obedience to the laws will be deemed by the good men of this time a sweet-smelling sacrifice, and, by this and future times, that I died full of years, and had an honest and honorable end." Expecting his execution, he said, "I will tell you all I intend to do and say at that time. First, I will eat much licorice and ginger-bread to strengthen my lungs that I may extend my voice far and near. Multitudes, no doubt, will come to see the old judge hanged. I shall go with venerable Bracton's book hung on my left shoulder, and the Statutes at Large on my right. I will have the Bible, with a ribbon, put around my neck, hanging on my breast. All these were my evil counsellors, and they must be hanged with me. So, when they shall see me die, affirming such things, thousands will inquire into such matters; and having found all I told them to be true, they will come to loathe and detest the present tyranny."

His enemies dared not put him to death, but detained him in prison for fifteen years. It was in the prison that he composed his "Centuries."

Mr. Wallace recited a number of interesting opinions from the Year Books, although he is apt to mingle with them cases of the same period from other works.

Cases of relief against the oppression of powerful nobles are instanced by Mr. Wallace, but space cannot be given to them here. The days were rough and the people resentful. Judge Cavendish had his house burned and he was beheaded, in Wat Tyler's rebellion. Humor, nevertheless, had its share. "A case being heard before this Judge in which arose a question about a woman's age, her counsel pressed the Court to have her before them, and to judge by inspection whether she was within age or not. But 'Candish Just' says, "There is not a man in England who is able to judge aright her age or whether of full age, because any women who are of age desire to appear as eighteen. *Il n' ad nul homme en Engleterre que puy adjuge a droit deins age ou de plein age, car ascuns femes que sont de age de ans voilent apperer de xviii.*"

As the venerable Judge Jenkins pored over the old books, he found illustrious examples to inspire him in his devotion to the law and the Constitution. When Archbishop Scrope and Earl Mowbray were captured in Northumberland's rebellion in 1405, the King ordered the Chief Justice to sentence the two to death, but the Chief Justice replied, "Neither you, my Lord, nor any of your subjects, can sentence any prelate to death; and the earl has a right to be tried by his peers." The times were full of peril to the Kingdom, however, and the King consulted the rule of Safety First.

So it has always been, in the history of the Courts of law. The House of Lords in 1628 took high umbrage at a decision of the King's bench. They summoned Sir William Jones before them as one of the Judges. He asserted his Constitutional right as a judge, and added:

"I am myself *Liber Homo*. My ancestors gave their voice for Magna Charta. I enjoy that house still which they did. I do not mean to draw down God's wrath upon my posterity; and therefore I will neither advance the King's prerogative, nor lessen the liberty of the subject, to the danger of either King or people."

The intense feelings on the side either of King or people are well indicated by Wallace when he quotes Hume:

"It is recorded of the Saints of the Republic, that in repeating the Lord's Prayer, they would never say, 'Thy Kingdom Come,' but always 'Thy Commonwealth Come'."

We read in "The Reporters" how Coke's reports were published and which came more directly from the old Judge, and in what light we shall regard Eleventh Coke, and we read Wallace's interesting vindication of Coke. We learn of the different volumes of the series called "Modern Reports," and of the various editions, of their improvement by Lynch, and their final value. We read Wallace's theories respecting the art of reporting, and how he criticizes even the great and celebrated reports of Coke, and those of Saunders as edited by Williams, as obscuring the principles involved in the cases reported, by the voluminous and elaborate notes.

This paper has recited a number of notes respecting the Reporters from Wallace's work. The purpose has been to indicate the interest of the book, to show that with a deep seriousness of purpose it presents attractive reading. He wrote it and enlarged it, quoting the language of Bacon when the latter said, "I shall content myself to awaken better spirits, like a bell ringer, which is first to call others to church."

The work of Mr. Wallace was written many years ago. Could he return he would see the results of the labors of himself and of others of kindred mind. He would be interested in the new editions of the Year Books in the "English Reports Reprint" wherein corrective notes are given, and in the studies of such minds as Maitland, Pollock and Holdsworth. He surely played a part in promoting these investigations and corrections.

Mr. Wallace was a devout churchman, as were his forebears. His biographer, Mr. Flanders, said, "Last and best, he was an upright, honored, and honorable man, and in public and private life bore himself throughout as became an American gentleman.

He was a great law librarian, a zealous historian, a distinguished Reporter and author.

In a tribute to him in 109 U.S., it is said:

"The complications of the Civil War gave to many of the cases a novelty unknown since the days of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Questions of commercial law, of prize law, of interstate law, of constitutional law, or international law—some of them questions as much perhaps of statesmanship as of strict law—were added to the already heavy business of the Court, and came before it in rapid succession. To report these fully, yet succinctly, required exceptional qualities."

At the request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a memorial of Mr. Wallace was prepared and read before it by Henry Flanders, Esq., the well known writer on the law of shipping. This was published by the Society.

He was a participant in the National gathering of librarians in 1853 at New York City. It is fitting that this Association of Law Librarians should cherish his memory as inspiration and encouragement.

NOTE

John William Wallace was born in Philadelphia on February 17, 1815, and died in that city on January 12, 1884. The first American of his line was John Wallace, a son of Rev. John Wallace of Drumellier, on the Tweed. John Wallace, the American, settled at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1742, but several years later he moved to Philadelphia. He married there the daughter of Joshua Maddox, a founder and one of the original Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and for nineteen years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. This Wallace was a prosperous merchant. He was of literary tastes and public spirit. He retained a regard for Newport, where he first settled in America, and contributed in the founding at that place the public library, which has since become the Redwood Library.

His son, Joshua Maddox Wallace, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He married a daughter of William Bradford, the eminent printer and publisher, and later retired to his farm at Ellerslie, in Somerset County, New Jersey. There and at Burlington, New Jersey, he lived the rest of his days. He was a member of the Convention of New Jersey that ratified the Constitution; a member of the New Jersey Legislature; a trustee of Princeton College; a judge of Burlington County. He died at Burlington in 1819.

A son of John Maddox Wallace was John Bradford Wallace, whose Reports of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania are familiar to the legal profession. He graduated at Princeton in 1794, receiving the highest honors of his class. He studied law under the direction of his uncle, William Bradford, United States Attorney General.

He removed to Meadville in 1822, recovered a degree of the prosperity which he had lost through the commercial troubles of 1819, and it is interesting to note that he followed his ancestral example in assisting financially in the establishment of Allegheny College.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1836, but he died suddenly, the next year. John William Wallace was one of his sons.

POSTSCRIPT BY ANOTHER WRITER.

It is always interesting to know the private life and habits of a man of achievement, and John William Wallace certainly accomplished much, as the preceding pages have shown. His father was in his early married life a man of wealth. His house, which he built on Walnut Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, was planned as many of those owned by lawyers were, having a broad single building for the residence with a one-story office building adjoining and a gateway leading into a large garden. As has been stated, Mr. Wallace met with reverses, and when his son was about eight years old went to Meadville to live. His house in Philadelphia became the home of Mr. George Meade, the father of General and Admiral Meade, and later was occupied by the Philadelphia Club until in the fifties it was bought by the late J. Francis Fisher, who made it noted for its hospitality. The adjoining owners were Charles Kuhn and Nicholas Waln, whose neighbor on the west was George Mifflin Dallas.

Mr. John William Wallace's brother, named after his uncle, Horace Binney, was considered a very brilliant intellect. His work is referred to in this tribute,

and he was engaged at the time of his death in literary work with John I. Clark Hare, long the distinguished Judge and writer on Constitutional law, who had married his cousin Miss Binney.

John William Wallace married Miss Dorothy Willing, of the family so well known in Philadelphia. His own family was limited to his daughter, whose education he carefully directed, and two nephews, John and James Riddle, sons of his sister. The son of John Riddle is the well known diplomat who filled important posts at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, as it was then. Mr. Wallace lived a very retired life, however. His home was large and most comfortable with a fine garden, on Spruce Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. This was the case with his cousin Horace Binney, Jr., whose house in Sixth Street, facing Washington Square, invited hospitality. These useful citizens, however, were little known in the active social world. Horace Binney, Jr., devoted himself to the public school and its development, and the School building on Spruce Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, was given his name. It is a curious fact that his son, Charles Chauncey Binney, in his life of his grandfather Horace Binney, states that this school house was almost the only recognition of his Grandfather, not knowing that it was named for his father, and the "Junior" appeared on the marble inscription. This is mentioned to indicate how little was known of really prominent men in their social life.

Mr. Wallace's daughter married John Thompson Spencer, Esq., of Maryland, who is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and he and Mrs. Spencer are well known here and at Newport. Their son, Willing Spencer, is in active diplomatic life, having served in Japan, Europe and South America. His brother, Arthur Spencer, is an assistant to the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

There are not many now who can recall John William Wallace, a distinctly handsome man, as he walked often with his hands locked behind him and his dark hair covering one side of his brow. He bore a strong resemblance to his uncle Horace Binney, and like him preferred the quiet life of his own family circle, his time being fully occupied by his interest in the Historical Society, the creation and development of the Law Library and the valuable work of reporting the cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, having in his work "The Reporters" told what a reporter should be. It was not until his death, when 69 years old, that Philadelphia really knew the value of the citizen they had lost. The notices of what he had done from the few who knew him well have preserved his fame, and it is felt that

"These Remarks"

are called for and more than justified.

J. G. MARVIN. AN APPRECIATION

MARGARET CENTER KLINGELSMITH, *Law Librarian, University of Pennsylvania*

There are two wearisome facts, common to all humanity, which biographers, being unable to escape, have to circle about, state broadly and simply or state flourishingly and with circumlocution, but as a rule they do have to make the statement in some form or other. He was born, he died.

Once, however, I had to write about a man for whom there was no date of birth or death; who lived only in a book. And now, again, I am called to

speak of a man who apparently was never born and never died—a true immortal. I hear you all saying, "But I know where he was born, when he was born, and when he died." That is fine, then I do not need to tell you, it would be mere waste of time. Later you can tell me of his birthplace, and where he lies buried and the virtues that are recorded on his tombstone. To me, however, his life is a sealed book, but his book is a revealed life.

For more than twenty years I have had sitting on my shelves, just back of my desk, and beside Wallace's Reporters, and the bibliographies of Clark, Reed and Worrall, the production of this mysterious friend of all of us. That book which names itself on its title page, *Legal Bibliography, or a Thesaurus of American, English, Irish and Scotch Law Books*, together with some continental treatises, interspersed with critical observations upon their various editions and authority. To which is prefixed a copious list of abbreviations. By J. G. Marvin, Counsellor at Law. Next on the title page comes a quotation from Ovid, which I take it means that Mr. Marvin was a classical scholar and therefore desired to state in a properly classical way that he was not writing of glorious things, but of matters of practical utility. And then on the same title page he drops into French, as if to show that he was no pedant, but a pleasant gentleman of this present world, and he there and then addresses me, as if he knew what I should one day be doing. "You should never read a book," says Mr. Marvin, through the lines of the French gentleman, "whose author you do not know (Ah me!) the times in which he lived, the esteem in which he was held, and what is its reputation." He certainly meant me. How can I know all this about a man and his times when I have but one single peg of a date upon which to hang all these knowledges he demands. He reproaches me with his demands, yet I have lived with his book, taken it up, put it down hundreds of times, found what I wanted, not found what I wanted, blessed it, reproached it, but always felt that it was a friend and a comforter. This book which no Bibliographer whom I have consulted condescends to list; about which no one has written a monograph or an article, so far as I can find out, whose author finds no place in general biographies or legal biographies, or dictionaries of authors; no mention in Philadelphia's books about the eminent men of the Bar; no mention in the California men at the Bar, even from the beginnings, is yet a book which we all consult, depend upon, and through which we ultimately learn to highly esteem and admire the author.

I know one thing, that the book was compiled partly in the Library of Harvard College, or the "Dane Law School," because Mr. Marvin himself says so. He also acknowledges his obligations to the library and librarian of that library which is formally called the library of the Bar Association of Philadelphia, but which we Philadelphians of the brotherhood call "Mr. Hewitt's Library." We simply cannot think of it in any other way, and should be very sorrowful if we had to. He apparently had some official connection with that library, as a notice of the publication of the *Bibliography*, says, "His own connection with the Law Library there necessarily rendered him familiar with the manipulation of most of the books he has described." (*Law Reporter* 9:552, 1847.) I think Marvin must have at least roamed through the vast and solemn spaces of the Ridgeway Library in Philadelphia, and I owe him a debt of gratitude in that, in search of the elusive dates, I wandered down to that library. And now I shall never allow any Philadelphian or any stranger whatsoever to malign that library. Its ex-

terior does remind one of the British Museum, but with the British left out. The grim grey stones softened with a sort of southern touch of sunny color, and the lines somehow touched with grace and beauty. Marvin liked it for he gave a copy of his book to the library, but they have no minute about him apparently, and no portrait. There, too, he lives only in his book.

The one fact stands out that Mr. Marvin published in Philadelphia his book, his legal bibliography, and T. & J. W. Johnson were the publishers. They were then at 197 Chestnut Street; one almost feels that it must have been the deck of a ferry boat so near to the broad Delaware does it seem. This was in 1847, and it was a book of such common sense, thoroughness, accuracy and scholarly information that seventy-five years after its publication, it is still an absolute necessity for every law librarian as well as a beloved friend.

Begin with the notes to the Abbreviations. To the new comer in the bibliography of the law puzzled by the weird combinations of letters, which have to be learned like Chinese symbols, there is much first aid and comfort in these notes. That first aid which means that there has been a long professional training before these short and apparently simple notes could be made, which have helped many and many a beginner, and which can give me help and enlightenment even after my long training. For the common sense I spoke of, look at that note on page 10 of the list of abbreviations, where Coke is found. "It must be born in mind that in the different editions of these reports, some of them have two pages of the older reports upon one of the later editions, when, therefore, a reference is made to "Coke's Reports" and the case is not found upon the page cited, multiply the figures of the page by two, and the product will indicate the place sought. It will also be observed that division must be resorted to in a case *é contra*." This common sense reminder is omitted from most of the lists of abbreviations, as too simple, I suppose, but it is just such things that the beginner needs. The scholar shines out not only in the notes to the list of abbreviations, where he is conspicuous, but all through the book. In the copious and most interesting notes to the older or more interesting treatises or compilations, it is difficult to separate Mr. Marvin's own observations from that which he has taken from the authorities he always gives in such abundance. But the mere talent in selection of authority, so that the note draws you on to read until you have read the whole, is a great one. A bibliography set down in alphabetical order, so that every sort of book may be on two or more pages, does not seem a book to be read. Yet one can sit down, and read with interest for an hour or more at a time these notes and observations gleaned by Marvin from American and English, Spanish, French and German sources. The very learned may find faults and blemishes; one must remember that Marvin published in 1847; that his work was done before that, so that the less learned does not think of the items not found there, but admires, more and more the infinite patience, the dogged perseverance, the fresh enthusiasm the compiler brings to his work. It never seems to bore him, so it never bores us. Our only regret is that with so much zeal, so much knowledge, so much to say, the compiler compressed himself so much and so often. One feels that the publisher was standing behind him saying "It won't pay to print all that Mr. Marvin". So Mr. Marvin had to leave out so much that he wanted to put in, and that we would all pay so much for now, when the firm

of T. & J. W. Johnson is gathered to its fathers, and Mr. Marvin may be dead, I have no evidence of the fact.

Some think that Mr. Soule in his preface to the Legal Bibliography which he published in 1884, casts a reflection on Wallace and Marvin when he says, "An examination of Wallace's Reporters, Marvin's Legal Bibliography, Bridgman's Legal Bibliography; the old catalogues of Worrall, Clarke and Brooke, and the recent catalogues of the great law libraries, such discrepancies and inaccuracies were discovered that it was thought best to verify all dates and statements by minute examinations of the reports themselves." I think this a mere statement of what any compiler of law books, if the work is to be done accurately and thoroughly must do. In the older books especially no two library catalogues will agree. Both will be correct yet they will differ. The publishers changed dates on title pages; they even made slight verbal changes without making new editions. For a correct bibliography one would have to consult every known title page of the Bracton's, Fitzherbert's, Old Natura Breviums and many, many others. I think Mr. Soule merely meant that there were so many differences that he had to check them up and make as correct a list as could be made—a more correct list than could be made from any then printed. There are doubtless errors in all the bibliographies and catalogues, but to say that "this is an error" one must be very sure that one has seen all the title pages, and all the variations in the editions of any one book.

We cannot expect perfection, and I for one, do not ask it, but I do know that when I have as good a friend as Marvin to go to for information and assistance; I do not complain that he has not always what I want, but I am grateful to the very soul of me that he lived, and worked and did all this drudgery that I and others like me, might be spared.

NOTES ON MARVIN'S BIBLIOGRAPHY

There is what has been to me a valuable note to the Decretals of Gregory IX. in the Abbreviations, p. 45. It would be difficult to know just where to go to find this matter elsewhere.

Atkyns Reports. Note on pp. 76-78, is valuable.

Bacon's Abridgment, good note on pp. 85-86.

The note to Beccaria's *Dei Delitti e della pane*, while Marvin omits some of the English editions, is very helpful.

The note to Blackstone's Commentaries interested me as containing not only the usual eulogies, but also the condemnatory opinions of the period.

In the note to Comyns Digest Marvin calls the French of the period, "This venerable jargon" but apparently borrows the phrase.

There is a very interesting note on the Consolato del Mare. pp. 221-222. This is an incunabula of 1494, our earliest edition is one recently purchased, an Italian edition of 1549.

Marvin has a note apparently his own on Dyer. pp. 284-285, and there is another apparently original note on Grotius, pp. 352-354.

In the note to Hoffman's Course of Legal Study, pp. 391-92, Mr. Marvin pays a glowing tribute to Hoffman, of whom he says, "My own humble labors in legal bibliography have been greatly aided by this excellent writer, as every

person's will be who gives this subject any attention." We may all say the same or more of Mr. Marvin's "humble work."

In the note to Jarman, p. 420, Marvin says, after some praise of Jarman, "It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when native authors of sufficient learning may be induced to write treatises upon the leading branches of the common law, as Americanized, and find, if not already sufficient, materials in our own reports for the purpose, without relying upon English authors to do the thinking and writing for us, in three-fourths of all the law books in use. All English law books contain somewhat that, practically, is wholly useless to the American lawyer, yet they are reprinted usually by scores, and the American cases upon the subjects of their contents, however excellent, appear in a subordinate capacity, in the form of notes or appendices. It would seem that we ought, by this time, to have, in a measure, outgrown so great a dependence upon foreign aid." Good American Mr. Marvin. It has taken seventy years or more for us to outgrow that dependence we speak of, but in the last few years we have really done so. I clasp hands with him across the years.

I have noted as useful the notes to Kent's Commentaries; that on the *Roles de L. Oleron* and that on *Pardessus*. A good note to Saunders reports is apparently original. These original notes show Marvin as an excellent writer, interested and interesting; thoughtful, witty, and pains-taking.

The comments on the foreign books show Marvin as a learned reader of the civil or foreign law. Of Wallace's *Reporters* he says, "The work is written in a peculiar and happy style. Marvin's own style is itself happy, when he writes as of himself." A great many of the notes are largely quotations and these I have passed over as not being the product of his own pen and mind. But he was excellent as a selector of the right persons from whom to quote.

CHARLES CARROLL SOULE

F. E. CHIPMAN

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston in 1843, was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1862, and died in January, 1913.

For a time, after his return from military service during the Civil war, he was associated with the law book house of Little, Brown & Company. In 1869, he removed to St. Louis and established the firm of Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, now continuing as the Thomas Law Book Company. In 1878, he returned to Boston and became a partner in the firm of Little, Brown & Company. In 1881, he formed a partnership as Soule & Bugbee which continued until 1884 after which he conducted business in his own name till 1889 when he incorporated it as the Boston Book Company. He was its president up to his death and actively supervised its affairs as long as his health permitted.

Dean Wigmore described him as "emphatically an idealist in business—his personal geniality and enthusiasm meant more for the encouragement of legal literature than mere commercial genius could achieve."

His large and many-sided interest in books found a vent in the several channels of book-selling, publishing, bibliography, editorship or library management.

It may be said that he was distinctly and primarily a legal bibliographer. He had not long been in business when he commenced the compilation of a man-

ual of the kind of information about law books which was then scattered through catalogues or existed only in the memories of librarians, without record in print. At that time the American works were Marvin's Legal Bibliography and Wallace's Reporters, 3rd edition, 1855. No attempt had then been made to collect information about editions of the American reports. On examination of Marvin, Wallace and Bridgman, the old catalogues of Worrell, Clarke and Brooke, and the available catalogues of the great law libraries, such discrepancies were discovered, that it was thought best to verify all dates and statements by minute examinations of the reports themselves. This made it necessary for him to devote a great deal of time to the examination of the best libraries in England and America. In 1883, he published the Lawyers Reference Manual of Law Books and Citations, and hoped it would fill its measure of usefulness. It is now, and for a long time will continue to be, the vademecum of law librarians and legal bibliographers.

His last completed work of this nature was his Year-Book Bibliography, originally published in the Harvard Law Review, vol. 14, and afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form. This is recognized as the standard authority on this class of literature, and, considering the magnitude of the work and the difficulty under which the information was gathered, remarkably free from errors and omissions. One of the writer's treasures is Mr. Soule's personal copy, corrected and added to from time to time in his handwriting.

Before this work was published the possible sources of information were the legal bibliographies, booksellers' and auction catalogues, printed catalogues of libraries, histories of the law, the old reports and the Year Books themselves. The bibliographies disclosed little that was valuable, and their accuracy did not stand the test of verification. The histories described the scope, use and general course of development of the Year Book literature, without defining editions. The printed catalogues of law libraries, whenever they included any imprints before those of 1679, dismissed them with a brief mention. Prefaces to some of the oldest treatises and reports gave interesting glimpses of the Year Books.

In preparing his bibliography he went to the printed copies as they stood on the shelves of libraries, inspected and collated them and noted their typographical characteristics and peculiarities. At that time there were not many libraries which contained the older editions of the Year Books. In the United States, the Harvard Law Library had then a good many of the early prints. The Kellen Collection, then being made, was especially rich in editions printed during the latter half of the sixteenth century. In England, the British Museum, Lincoln's Inn and the late Mr. George Dunn had between them nearly all of the imprints of 1480 to 1550. There were also a few specimens in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. For his work he made a critical examination of the American collections and a casual inspection of most of the English copies. A more or less thorough collation of the Year Books in the British Museum, in Lincoln's Inn and in the Oxford and Cambridge libraries was made for him by his English friends.

As yet this work is of little value except to law librarians. "The old Year Books are sources of information of a quite unique nature; but they remain practically unknown, and, because unknown, unused."

Mr. Soule made a collection of a long series of law-booksellers' catalogues

continuous from 1682 to about 1900. He also had a nearly complete collection of all law library catalogues printed up to that time. He proposed to use these in the preparation of a complete bibliography of all the legal treatises printed in the English language, giving every edition, when and where published and other information. After the preparation of several thousand cards he was forced to abandon the undertaking because of important business engagements. The unique collection of catalogues was broken up, the more valuable portion going to the University of Chicago Law Library.

Mr. Soule would have made an ideal editor if he could have escaped from the meshes of a business which he cultivated with an ardor akin to that of the bibliophile. The files of Legal Bibliography afford evidences of this ripe faculty, and contain occasional examples of finished paragraphing showing the earmarks of his personality. In 1874, he founded the Central Law Journal, which is still being published. In 1889, he began publishing the Green Bag, which he carried through twenty volumes.

To Mr. Soule's foresight we owe the development of the American law libraries, admitted to be the most complete in the English speaking world. He was the first bookseller to recognize the practical and historical value of session laws and to induce librarians to purchase such literature. He also early recognized the permanent value of legal periodicals and encouraged the preparation of the first volume of the Index to Legal Periodicals, the publication of which made accessible for the first time that great store of articles hidden and neglected in the legal journals which have proved so valuable to lawyers and legislators.

He contended that even if the British Colonial reports were not valuable as precedents, they would serve to illustrate the influence and extension of the English legal system as variously modified by contact with different races, and by the novel conditions of colonial life. Thirty years ago there was comparatively little of this material in the United States. In 1895, he sent a personal representative around the world to the principal English colonies, except Africa, buying reports, periodicals and statutory law, collecting data and establishing business connections. This resulted in securing for the American law libraries the wealth of this class of literature which is not found elsewhere.

During the last years of his life he made a special study of library architecture and was consulted as to the construction of a number of public library buildings. While in poor health, he doggedly did the greater part of the work on his last book, "How to Plan a Library Building for Library Use." He was even contemplating a second volume on some related phase of library science.

He was the author of "Library Rooms and Buildings," and in earlier life of "Hamlet Revamped, Modernized and Set to Music" and "Romeo and Juliet: A New Travesty." These last two were performed before the University Club of St. Louis, of which he was one of the founders.

In conclusion I cannot refrain from adding my personal tribute to the memory of him with whom I was associated for nearly a quarter of a century. What little knowledge I have gained of legal literature I owe to his inspiration and guidance. After his first serious illness, in 1907, I was called upon to assume the conduct of his affairs in a large measure. In 1910, he suffered a paralytic stroke, but recovered enough of his former vigor so that he was able to devote the most of his time to the study of library construction. A few days before Christ-

mas, 1912, he was in St. Paul, Minn. and there had a second slight stroke. I was then in the far west and hurried to meet him in Chicago. The journey to Boston was a sad one for me for I realized it was the beginning of the end. On his arrival home he took to his bed, shortly becoming unconscious from which state he did not revive. At his death on January 7, 1913, there ended "a life which skillfully and fruitfully performed its chosen task without suffering it to overshadow and dim the beauty of fine aspiration and magnanimous endeavor. His character and ideals have left a permanent impress, and have assisted the ripening process of American legal literature and legal scholarship."

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES—HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

PROGRAM

April 24th-28th, 1923

Headquarters: "The Arlington"

Tuesday, April 24

9 A.M. Meeting of Executive Committee.

Registering of Members.

Filing of Reports.

Appointment of Auditing Committee.

10 A.M. Address of Welcome, Hon. Edgar A. McCulloch, Chief Justice of Arkansas.

Response, Gamble Jordan, Librarian, St. Louis Law Library.

President's Remarks.

Reading of Reports:

Secretary and Treasurer's Report.

Committee on New Members, A. J. Small, Chairman.

Committee on List of Law Libraries for the Standard Legal Directory, Miss Olive C. Lathrop, Chairman.

Committee on Printing of Page Numbers and Arabic Volume Numbers on Title Pages. Andrew H. Mettee.

Committee on Law Publications and Law Publishers and Law Book Sellers, Ralph H. Wilkin, Chairman.

Committee on Skeleton Index for Legislation (Standardizing) and for Indexing of Legislation (Usable Form), Luther E. Hewitt, Chairman.

Committee on Financing the Index to Legal Periodicals, George S. Godard, Chairman.

Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals, Franklin O. Poole, Chairman.

"Massachusetts Laws on Printing, Publishing and Care of Public Records and Documents," Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library, Boston.

- "Suggestions Concerning a Collection on Criminal Law and Criminology," Fred-
eric B. Crossley, Elbert H. Gary Library of Law, Northwestern University
Law School.
- "Some Books on Roman and Civil Law which should be in a Law Library,"
Peter J. Hamilton, San Juan, P. R.
- "Some Beacon Lights in Cataloguing and Classification of Roman and Civil Law
Books," Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Yale University School of Law.
- "Limits of Association Libraries in furnishing Service to Members," Round
Table conducted by Ernest A. Feazel, Cleveland Law Library.
- "Business Side of Law Libraries," Round Table conducted by Miss Lucile Ver-
non, Ass't Librarian, Association of the Bar of City of New York.
- "Symbols for Group List in Law Libraries," John P. Dullard, New Jersey State
Library.

Biographical Sketches:

- Leonard A. Jones, by Frank E. Chipman, Chipman Law Publishing Co.
John R. Berryman, by Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library.
Adolph Moses, by Henry H. Kennedy, of the Chicago Bar.
William H. Holden, by Charles R. Holden, of the Chicago Bar.
Charles Elliott, by John J. Daley, Osgoode Hall Library, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. Charles J. Hoadley, by George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library.
William H. Winter, by John F. Couillon, Ass't Librarian of New York Law
Institute.

Question Box.

- Presided over by Miss Genevra Brock, Wyoming State Library.
Unfinished Business. (Resolutions, etc.)
Election of Officers.

It is advisable to keep together at Law Library Headquarters in a continuous session, recessing to listen to proceedings of various Sections of the A. L. A. which may be of vital interest to Law Librarians, and for such purposes a Committee will be appointed to act as an "Intelligence Service" so that we may lose nothing of value to the Law Librarians.

Kindly give your attention to the Question Box. Correspondence is requested, but please make endeavor to be present at this Annual Meeting, and aid us with your advice.

GENERAL INFORMATION

American Library Association General Headquarters at "The Eastman".

A. L. A. general sessions will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday morning. No general session on Thursday. General session to be held in the Auditorium Theatre.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS as aids in library extension will be the general theme of the Round Table programs and discus-

sions, which will include a wide range of allied subjects of interest and importance to all classes of librarians. Non-depository libraries will communicate to Clarence B. Lester, Secretary Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, any desired legislation to be incorporated in the new printing bill and new printing regulations as requested by the Superintendent of Documents.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

A fare and one-half round trip rate will be available for the Hot Springs, Arkansas, conference from all points. Apply to A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for an "identification certificate" FREE to all members (of the A. L. A. and AFFILIATED national organizations), and this, presented to ticket agent, will entitle the bearer and dependent members of his family to round trip tickets at a fare and one-half, going and returning by the same route. To take advantage of the convention rate, members must have identification certificate and must purchase round trip tickets. These tickets will be on sale April 19 to 25, inclusive, with final return limit of May 4.

Pullman uppers are 80% of the price of lowers.

Announcements of travelling parties may be found in A. L. A. Bulletin, January, 1923, number.

HOTELS (European Plan)**Eastman Hotel (A. L. A. Headquarters)**

Accommodations for 1000 guests.

The rooms at the Eastman Hotel are very large.

Two or more in a room	Per Person
Room with private bath....	\$3.50-\$4.00-\$4.50
Room with private toilet.....	\$3.00-\$3.50
Room with running hot and cold water	\$1.50-\$2.00-\$2.50

Arlington Hotel**(Law Librarians' Headquarters)**

Two blocks north of Eastman Hotel

Under same management and with same rates as Eastman.

Hotel Como

(Two blocks south of Eastman)

	Per Person
Double room with private bath..	\$2.50-\$3.00
Double room with private toilet	\$2.00
Double room with running hot and cold water	\$1.50

Hotel Waukesha

(Two blocks north of Eastman)

	Per Person
Double room with private bath.....	\$2.50
Double room with running hot and cold water	\$1.50

HOTELS (American Plan)**Majestic Hotel**

(Four blocks north of Eastman)

	Per Person
Double room with private bath.....	\$6.00
Double room with running hot and cold water	\$4.00

Hotel Moody

(Four blocks southwest of Eastman)

	Per Person
Double room with private bath.....	\$5.00
Double room with running hot and cold water	\$3.50

Arrangements for rooms should be made directly with W. E. Chester, Manager of the Hotel Eastman. Rooms will be assigned in "The Arlington" if not available at the Eastman unless other accommodations are specifically requested.

A very few single rooms will be available in the Eastman Hotel at the FULL PRICE which would be charged if occupied by two people.

MEALS

In the main dining room at the Eastman Hotel, there is à la carte service from 7:00 A.M. to midnight; club breakfasts at 40c to \$1.00; plate luncheons at 75c and plate dinners \$1.25.

The Eastman and "The Arlington" and most of the other hotels are operated on the European plan. Meals will be served in the hotels or in restaurants nearby at reasonable prices.

EXHIBITS

There will be official exhibits arranged for by Headquarters (A.L.A.) office.

AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

Revised to March 1, 1923

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
Alabama			
Report .....	.....	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	205
App. Reports .....	.....	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	17
Session laws	Quadrennial 1911, 1915, etc.	Secretary of State.....	1919 reg. & 1920 spec., 1921 spec.
Alaska			
Reports .....	.....	West Publ. Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	5
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1921
Arizona			
Reports .....	.....	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	22
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1921
Arkansas			
Reports .....	.....	By the State.....	150
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921 2 v.
California			
Reports .....	.....	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	186
App. Rep. ....	.....	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	49
Adv. parts for both sets	.....	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
Colorado			
Reports .....	.....	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	71
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
Connecticut			
Reports .....	.....	Banks L. P. Co., N. Y. City.....	96
*Advance parts .....	.....	Banks L. P. Co., N. Y. City.	
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1921
Delaware			
Reports .....	.....	State Librarian	30
Chancery Reports ....	.....	State Librarian	11
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
District of Columbia			
Appeals .....	.....	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	51
Code			1919
Florida			
Reports .....	.....	Attorney General	80
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921 v. 1 & 2
Georgia			
Reports .....	.....	State Librarian	153
App. Rep. ....	.....	State Librarian	28
Session laws	Annual	State Librarian	1922
Hawaii			
Reports .....	.....	Jas. A. Thompson, Clerk Supreme Ct.	25
*Advance parts .....	.....	Jas. A. Thompson, Clerk Supreme Ct.	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1921
Idaho			
Reports .....	.....	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	35
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921

*Advance parts paged to correspond with permanent edition.

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
Illinois			
Reports .....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	304
*Advance parts.....	...	Supreme Ct. Reporter	
App. Rep. ....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	224
Circuit Ct. Repts.....	...	T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago.....	3
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
Indiana			
Reports .....	...	Secretary of State.....	189
App. Reports .....	...	Secretary of State.....	73
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
Iowa			
Reports .....	...	Secretary of State.....	193
Session laws	Odd years	State Law Librarian.....	1921
Kansas			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	109
*Advance parts.....	...	State Librarian	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State	1921
Kentucky			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	192
*Advance parts.....	...	State Librarian	
Kentucky opinions ...	...	Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis	15
Session laws	Even years	State Librarian	1920
Louisiana			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	151
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State.....	1921 ex.
Maine			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	121
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1921
Maryland			
Reports .....	...	King Bros., Baltimore.....	140
*Advance parts.....	...	King Bros., Baltimore	
Session laws	Even years	State Librarian	1922
Massachusetts			
Reports .....	...	Little, Brown & Co., Boston.....	239
*Advance parts.....	...	Little, Brown & Co., Boston	
Session laws	Annual	State Librarian	1922
Michigan			
Reports .....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	218
*Advance parts.....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1921 reg. & ex.
Minnesota			
Reports .....	...	Lavallee Law Book Co., St. Paul..	151
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921
Mississippi			
Reports .....	...	E. W. Stephens Publ. Co., Columbia, Mo.	129
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State.....	1922
Missouri			
Reports .....	...	E. W. Stephens Publ. Co., Columbia, Mo.	290
App. Reports .....	...	E. W. Stephens Publ. Co., Columbia, Mo.	208
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1921 reg. & ex.
Montana			
Reports .....	...	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	62
Session laws	Odd years	State Law Librarian.....	1921 reg. & ex.
Nebraska			
Reports	H. C. Lindsay, State Librarian.....	106
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